building is granted in these colonies subject to fulfilment of the following conditions by the applicants :—

Conditions for sanction of building plans:

(1) Development charges stand paid.

(2) No objection certificate in respect of payment of total development charges, size of plot, location of plot in re-development plan and certificate that no part of the plot is required under road widening issued by Urban Village Cell of DDA, is submitted by the party.

(3) The plan to the extent of only Ground Floor and barsati floor is submitted by the party. (Basement, 1st floor, mezz. floors etc., are not admissible at present).

(4) The plan is in accordance with the provisions of unified bye-laws-1983.

(5) The plot on which building is proposed, is vancant.

(6) In cases where a construction already exists, the existing construction is got approved first.

Conditions for granting permission for repairs :

(1) The applicant pays development charges as per the policy of the DDA.

(2) Declaration that the reconstructed house will be used for bonefide personal and residential purposes only.

(3) The applicant will get a building plan for the purpose of reconstruction sanctioned by the DDA.

(4) The applicant makes a declaration as regards any other property or plot held by the applicant in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Operations of foreign chartered trawlers

2894. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:
PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question 161 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd August, 1985 and state:

(a) whether the whole charter agreement is merely a commission of 15 per cent of the catch of each charteted foreign trawler;

(b) whether it is a fact that foreign charter fishing boats in collusion with their Indian counterparts have been understating their catch which leads to huge foreign exchange loss:

(c) what are the reasons for extending the voyage time to 9 days for foreign chartered fishing boats, leading to the possibility of intermediate trips to Singapore, without the knowledge of Government; and

(d) what is Government's reaction to the demand that foreign chartered fishing boats be asked o fish in the 50-200 miles zone, which is really deep sea, instead of the presently permitted coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The charter Party Agreeement is entered into by the Indian company with the foreign collaborator. It provides for specific responsibilities on the contracting parties. The responsibilities of the foreign party are to supply the vessel (s) and meet the operational costs and that of the Indian party are to obtain charter permits by depositing fixed amounts in Fixed Deposit Receipt and Bank Guarantees to the Government, posting of 20 per cent

Indian crew, payment of licence fees, port dues and custom cess etc.

(b) No, Sir. The catch on board the chartered vessels is assessed by the customs authorities and the designated officers appointed by Government before departing for the home port.

(c) Voyage duration of a deep sea fishing vessel depends upon its endurance. On an average the endurance of foreign chartered vessels is about 90 days. However, as per terms and conditions of the Charter, these vessels are required to make mandatory calls at the end of 45th day of fishing operation. Besides, chartered vessels are required to indicate their daily position to the Coast Guard authorities. The crew complement consists of 20 per cent Indian crew members. Violation of the terms and conditions of the charter is punishable under the MZI Act which provides for suspension and cancellation of permits and as well as fines. So far Government have not received any reports regarding off-loading of catch on the high seas or making inter-mediate calls to foreign ports.

(d) The area of operation of chartered foreign fishing vessels, as defined in the Maritime Zone of India, Rules, 1982 as amended in April 1985, ensures that the operation of such vessels does not clash with the interests of traditional fishermen and mechanised boat operators. Hence, there is no need to further amend the Rules in this regard.

Prawns/shrimp catch

2895. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAV RAO JADHAV:

PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what was the catch of prawns/shirmp by the fish trawelers during 1981-82 to 1984-85, year-wise;

(b) whether the catch has declined gradually;

(c) what are the causes for this decrease;

(d) whether it is the result of unplanned exploitation and catching young prawns and even fingerlings using small mesh trawler nets; and

(e) if so, what action Government are taking to prevent such gross misuse of our rich resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Total catch of prawns as compiled on the basis of information received from the States/Union Territories are:

	Lakh tonnes
1981-82	1·64
1982-83	2·10
1983-84 (Provisional)	2·07
1984-85 (Estimated)	2·07

About 60 per cent of the above catch is contributed by fish trawlers.

(b) Prawn catch does not indicate a declining treand, though marginal variations are observed, which are attributable to natural fluctuations.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.